

N.B.—Since writing this note I have learnt that pt. iii. of the 'Annals of the South African Museum,' containing the descriptions of these and many other new species of Solifugæ, not to mention other Arthropods, has been issued, bearing the date December 1899, although it does not appear to have been published before February 1900.

XXXIX.—*Descriptions of new Reptiles from Perak, Malay Peninsula.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE reptiles here described form part of a collection submitted to me for identification by Mr. L. Wray, Curator of the Perak Museum, to which they belong.

Lygosoma larutense.

Section *Lygosoma*. Body much elongate; limbs minute, didactyle. Snout short, obtuse. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in the anterior part of the nasal; no supranasal; frontonasal twice as broad as long, forming sutures with the rostral and with the frontal; præfrontals small; frontal slightly longer than broad, broader than the supraocular region, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; four supraoculars; seven supraciliaries; frontoparietals distinct; interparietal a little longer than the frontoparietals; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; fourth upper labial entering the orbit, second and third smaller than first and fourth. Ear completely hidden. 26 smooth scales round the middle of the body, equal. A pair of enlarged præanals. Hind limb twice as long as fore limb; fingers tubercle-like, clawed, equal; second toe twice as long as first. Tail thick. Uniform brownish in spirit (faded?).

	millim.
Total length	242
Head	13
Width of head	9
Body	101
Fore limb	7
Hind limb	13
Tail	128

A single specimen from Maxwell's Hill, Larut, 3000 feet elevation.

Closely allied to *L. sumatrense*, Gthr. Scales round the body more numerous and hind limb less rudimentary.

Hydrophis rhombifer.

Head very small; body long, extremely slender anteriorly.

Snout projecting beyond the lower jaw; rostral considerably broader than deep; frontal very small, longer than broad, as long as its distance from the rostral; one præ- and one postocular; a single anterior temporal; seven upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye, second largest and in contact with the præfrontal; two pairs of small chin-shields, in contact with each other. 31 scales round the neck, 55 round the body; scales smooth, rhomboidal and imbricate anteriorly, elsewhere hexagonal, subimbricate, each with one or several small tubercles. Ventrals very small but distinct throughout, 422. Head and neck black, the latter with two series of round yellowish spots; body yellowish white, with a series of blackish rhomboidal spots on the back, these spots confluent on the vertebral line; end of tail black.

Total length 620 millim.; tail 47.

Very closely allied to *H. fasciatus*, Schn., from which it is distinguished by the broader rostral, the greater number of scales round the body, and the coloration; the pattern of the latter can, however, be derived without difficulty from that of *H. fasciatus*.

Distira Wrayi.

Head moderate; body elongate, its greatest depth twice and one third the diameter of the neck. Rostral considerably broader than deep; nasals a little shorter than the frontal, twice as long as the suture between the præfrontals; frontal nearly twice as long as broad, slightly shorter than its distance from the rostral, two thirds the length of the parietals; one præ- and one postocular; a single very large anterior temporal, nearly reaching the oral border; seven upper labials, second largest and in contact with the præfrontal, third and fourth entering the eye; two pairs of chin-shields, in contact with each other. The head-shields studded with small granules. Scales feebly imbricate, very strongly keeled, many of the keels broken up into two tubercles; 27 scales round the neck, 37 round the body. Ventrals 296, small but distinct throughout, bicarinate, the keels mostly broken up into tubercles. Tail ending in a spine-like compressed scale. Blackish, with 67 narrow light annuli, which are olive on the back, yellow on the sides and on the belly.

Total length 940 millim.

A single male specimen from the Perak coast.

This well-marked species appears to be most nearly related to *D. tuberculata*, Anderson, which is known to me only from the description.

Amblycephalus vertebralis.

Rostral slightly broader than deep; internasals a little

shorter than the præfrontals; latter entering the eye; frontal slightly longer than broad, much longer than its distance from the end of the snout, a little shorter than the parietals; loreal short, entering the eye; no præocular; two postoculars; temporals 2+2; seven upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye, seventh very long; first lower labial narrow, forming a suture with its fellow behind the symphysial; second lower labial in contact with an azygous chin-shield; three pairs of large chin-shields, followed by a very large azygous one, all broader than long. Body strongly compressed, keeled above. Scales smooth, in 15 rows, vertebrals strongly enlarged. Ventrals 19½; anal entire; subcaudals 63 (♀). Reddish brown above, with small dark brown spots and ill-defined dark cross-bands; an interrupted yellow vertebral line, formed by a small spot on each median scale; labials and chin-shields yellowish, edged with dark brown; belly yellowish, with some brown spots on the sides.

Total length 460 millim.

A single specimen from Maxwell's Hill, Larut, 3000 feet elevation.

Most nearly allied to *A. monticola*, Cantor, which differs in the presence of a præocular below the loreal and the different arrangement of the shields on the chin.

XI.—Description of a new Genus and Species of Longicorn Coleoptera from Central Formosa. By C. J. GAHAN, M.A.

DICELOSTERNUS, gen. nov.

Head vertical in front, deeply concave between the antennal tubercles; the latter deeply emarginate, with an acute process on the inner side of the emargination and on the outer side a cariniform ridge which extends downwards between the side and front of the head. Antennæ of the female reaching to about the apex of the elytra; first joint stout, with a foveate impression near the base; third joint longer than first or fourth, slightly thickened at the apex, the joints from the fourth to tenth each widened gradually from base to apex, narrowed to an acute edge on the anterior side, and more or less acutely angulate at the apex. Prothorax armed with a conical tubercle just behind the middle on each side; the disk strongly elevated, the elevation being highest just behind the middle, sloped gradually to the base in front, and more abruptly sloped behind. Scutellum elongate, sharply acuminate